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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,258	03/12/2004	Alan G. Wood	2825.13US (90-0051.15/US)	8225
24247	7590 09/18/2006		EXAMINER	
TRASK BR			KARLSEN, ERNEST F	
P.O. BOX 2550 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2829	.
			DATE MAILED: 09/18/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Application No. Applicant(s) 10/799,258 WOOD ET AL. Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit Ernest F. Karlsen 2829 -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). **Status** 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 June 2006</u>. 2b) This action is non-final. 2a) This action is FINAL. 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. **Application Papers** 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _ 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. Attachment(s) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ___ 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 6) Other: __

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0106 0206 0306 0606.

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The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,737,882, claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,535,012 and claims 1-5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,091,254. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-4 are broader in scope than claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,737,882, claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,535,012 and claims 1-5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,091,254.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

⁽a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patraw in view of Elder et al, both cited by Applicants. With regard to claims 1-4, Patraw shows, in Figure 3, provision of a semiconductor die 32, 40, placement of the die between a first plate 50 and a second rigid plate 44 and biasing contact elements 20 of the second rigid plate 44 against the surface of the die where the second rigid plate 44 receives the die therein and biasing the plurality of contact elements 20 of the second rigid plate 44 against the surface of the die by applying an elastic force to an opposing surface to the surface of the die with the first plate 50, the force caused by the biasing mechanism 48, and the force being applied to substantially the entirety of the opposing surface. Patraw does not show the device being tested being a wafer. Elder et al teach in the abstract that a device used to test a die may be used to test a wafer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have adapted the apparatus of Patraw to test wafers in accord with the teaching of Elder et al and to have used the apparatus so modified to test wafers in accord with the teaching of Elder et al because one skilled in the art would realize that so doing would enable test of a wider range of devices. The limitation of claim 4 is inherent in the use of the apparatus of the above combination.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Ernest F. Karlsen at telephone number 571-272-1961.

Ernest F. Karlsen

September 15, 2006

ERNEST KARLSEN PRIMARY EXAMINER

nest d'harden